

Snow Tonight and Tomorrow.

The Washington Times

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PRICE ONE CENT.

H. ROGERS ADMITS OWNING STOCK IN INDIANA COMPANY

Denies Division of Territory by Standard Oil Interests.

UNSEALS LIPS AT LAST

Hadley Well Satisfied With Information He Gained.

NEW YORK, March 24.—H. H. Rogers took the stand in the Standard Oil investigation this morning and answered the questions asked him. He admitted ownership of stock in the Indiana Oil Company of Indiana, but denied any knowledge of division of territory between the Standard and alleged competitors.

These admissions by the Oil trust are most important, and practically complete the object of Attorney General Hadley's investigation in this city. Henry H. Rogers seemed to derive much quiet amusement at the admissions.

The space with which the admissions were made created a surprise, and the feeling that perhaps there might be a Standard Oil trick which was yet to be sprung.

Hadley Satisfied.

Attorney General Hadley said regarding the admissions of stock ownership:

"I am very well satisfied. I have got everything I came for."

The rumor that the Rockefeller family would be represented among the witnesses at the Standard Oil hearing today was borne out by the presence of William G. Rockefeller.

He arrived shortly before the hearing began, and went into an ante room. Lawyer Frank Hagerman explained that because of the decision of the Missouri supreme court, sustaining the contention of Attorney General Hadley, he was ready to yield.

"Are you a stockholder in the Indiana Oil Company, of Indiana?" was the question asked by Mr. Hadley, who began to question H. H. Rogers as the first witness.

"I am," meekly answered Rogers, nodding his head.

"Are you familiar with the conditions of the sale of oil in Missouri?"

"Not in detail."

Denies Division of Territory.

"Do you know if there is any division of territory among the defendants in this case?"

"I do not."

"Do you own any stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of this city?"

"I do not."

"Do you own stock through any other person?"

"No."

Not Connected With Sale.

"What connection have you with the selling of oil in Missouri?"

"I have none."

"Do you mean to say that part of the oil business is managed by others than those at 26 Broadway?"

"Yes."

"Who is the president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?"

"Mr. D. A. Moffatt."

"Have you conferred with him at his office in relation to business of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana?"

"I presume so, but I really don't recall."

"Do you know of the existence of the Waters-Pierce Company of Indiana?"

"I have heard of it."

Mr. Hadley then read from the testimony of the previous hearings a question that set forth the fact that the three corporations—the Waters-Pierce company, the Republic Oil Company of Indiana, and the Standard Oil Company of Missouri—in combination or conspiracy with the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Admits Controlling Interest.

"Is it not a fact that the stocks of these companies are controlled by the Standard Oil Company of this city?"

"My knowledge is extremely meager as to the details of such matters."

Mr. Hadley asked Mr. Rogers for whatever information he had in regard to the holdings.

Lawyer Hagerman was on his feet in a moment.

"We will admit," he said, "that the stock of the three companies is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey."

John D. Johnson added that the Waters-Pierce Company, in the name of N. M. Van Buren, was held for the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. After drawing this important admission, Attorney General Hadley announced that he was through with Mr. Rogers as far as Rogers was a witness.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The area of high barometer central Friday over the lake region has steadily increased in energy and now occupies practically the entire area east of the Rocky mountains. The crest of the high over New England, with the unusually high pressure of 30.8 inches at Northfield, Vt. The rare phenomenon of snow with barometer readings above 30.8 inches is also afforded by this morning's reports. The area of precipitation extends from Virginia westward to the middle Mississippi valley, including Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Rain has fallen on the Pacific coast.

Snow is indicated for the northern part of the Washington forecast district and rain in the southern tonight and Sunday. Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

TEMPERATURE.

3 a. m. 22
5 a. m. 22
10 a. m. 22
1 p. m. 24

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 6:15
Sun rises tomorrow 5:58

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide today 2:05 p. m.
High tide today 7:50 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:45 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 8:32 p. m.

UNIONS ARE URGED TO HEAR ORCHARD MAKE CONFESSION

Idaho's Governor Invites Them to Send Delegates.

WILL RETELL STORY

Gooding Promises Square Deal for Accused Federation Men.

BOISE, Idaho, March 24.—As a result of thousands of letters and resolutions sent Governor Frank Gooding, of this State, asking for a fair and impartial trial of the accused officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Haywood, Pettibone, and Meyer, the governor today issued the following proclamation to the labor unions of the country:

"To the Labor Unions of the United States:

"There has been considerable said in connection with the arrests of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the confession made by Harry Orchard, who has declared in a sworn confession that he, in response to arrangements with the accused officers of the Western Federation of Miners, did murder the late Governor Steunenburg of this State. The discussion has involved certain allegations, the manner of the arrest and subsequent proceedings.

May Hear Orchard's Confession.

"I desire to say to the labor unions of the country that if by some arrangement the various unions will arrange to send a delegation to this city, I will be pleased to allow that delegation to meet Harry Orchard personally and hear him go over the story told this State's attorney and the detectives. They can remain with him in my chamber and hear him tell all over again, what he has already told us. I will also present to them Steve Adams, who has also made a confession.

"Further than this I want to assure every person, whether he be a union man or non-union man, that the State of Idaho will give the accused men a fair chance to defend themselves and as fair a trial as was ever held will be given these men. Men, you need have no fear of a mistrial. Upon conviction, if the unions believe that an unfair or biased trial was given, then you can remember that I still have the power, as the governor of this State, to hear your grievances and prevent a miscarriage of justice.

Efforts to Secure Confessions.

This is the statement of the governor in response to the many charges made against him of unfair treatment, both in the manner of arrest and confinement of the prisoners in the jails here. The accused men are to be placed each in different jails, and according to persons who are in a position to know "third degree" methods are to be applied to them in hopes of securing a confession. The case is being handled by two detective agencies. They are in absolute control of it, and a regular police and the sheriff and his deputies are ignored by the special detectives.

The little city of Boise is flooded with detectives and all visitors are subjected to close scrutiny. No one escapes the watchful eyes of the detectives who prattle about doing very little of anything except to annoy visitors.

In the meantime the prisoners are being visited daily in their cells by the various newspapers, in the name of other confession. In the county prison where Meyer is confined, it was declared today that he was very ill and had to have a physician called in to attend him.

Haywood Encourages Wife.

The prisoners are permitted to write a letter every two weeks and in the letter of Haywood to the acting officers of the union, in Denver, he inclosed a message to his wife in which he said:

"Have courage. I will prove my innocence and the hope of securing a confession will add strength to our union. Right must win and we have right on our side. In the great struggle between capital and labor, those who fight the cause of labor must suffer because of the strength of capital. I am sure the world believes in my innocence and will see fair play done quickly."

CZAR'S OFFICERS KILL 14,130 IN SINGLE YEAR

Fourteen Hundred Political Prisoners Have Been Put to Death Since First of January.

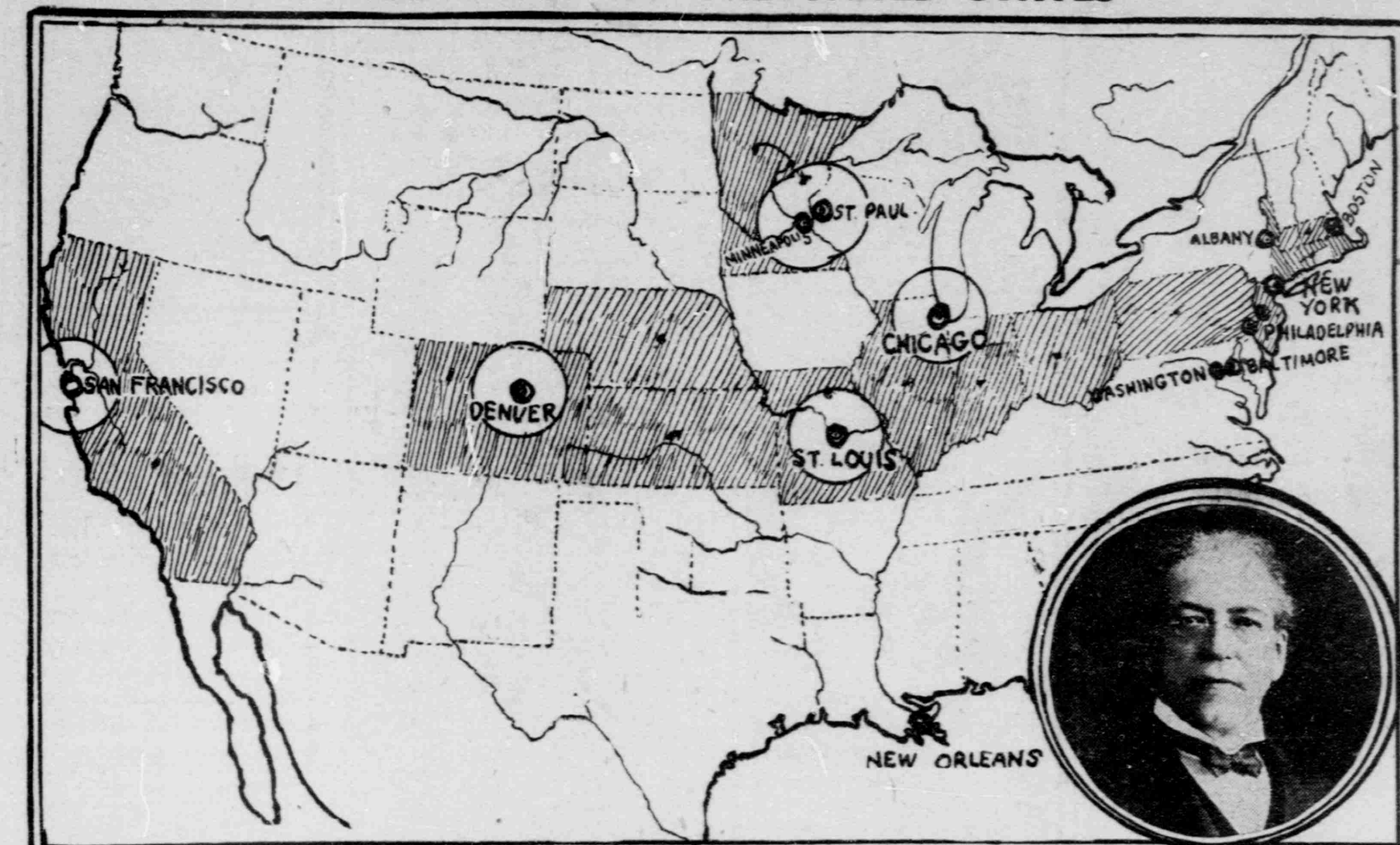
BERLIN, March 24.—The Vorwaerts today prints statistics of the casualties in Russia during the disorders in the empire. The figures show that during the year 1905, as a result of the repressive measures adopted by the government, 14,130 persons were shot or hanged and 15,354 were wounded or maimed. In addition to this, 1,387 political prisoners have been put to death since the first of this year.

The Russian government is hastily sending troops to all towns along the Volga river in anticipation of revolts in that region as soon as the river is open for navigation. The towns of Kasan, Samara, and Simbirsk are overcrowded with troops.

To Baltimore and Return, \$1.25.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, every Saturday and Sunday. All regular trains except the "Congressional Limited." Tickets good to return until Sunday night. Adv.

LABOR'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES



The Cities in Circles Are the Great Capitals of the Union Organizations. The Shaded Portion Shows Where the Great Body of Union Men Are to Be Found.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Federation's Leader.

CAN GOMPERS MAKE GOOD HIS THREAT?

Labor Vote Heretofore Seldom Consolidated.

POWERFUL IN SOME STATES

Promises of Democracy May Swing Union Influence to Minority Party.

The possibility, suggested in a most direct and pointed fashion by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, that the leaders of organized labor may undertake to direct their followers' course at the polls in coming elections, has caused endless comment and speculation in political circles. Efforts to wield the labor vote as an effective weapon in politics have had indifferent results in most cases in this country, though in others they have at times led to notable political revolts. But there is a feeling that this newest proposal in this direction may prove more serious than those that have gone before.

Powerful in Certain States.

It is in the great industrial States, and in those which are more nearly democratic, that the labor vote is most powerful. Indiana, for instance, is probably the best organized State in the Union, and is always a doubtful State. Illinois, with a great number of close districts and the great city of Chicago, is almost similarly organized. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Connecticut, and California, Missouri, are powerfully organized, while in the large industrial cities of Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Louisiana, Oregon, Wisconsin, Texas, Virginia, Maryland, and some other States the Federation represents a powerful voting force.

There was something impressive in the spectacular setting which the labor leaders secured for the projection of their political threat. A great body of them, by appointment, called on the same day on the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, and the President pro tempore of the Senate, to present an identical statement of their grievances. They made it very plain that they felt aggrieved, and they were specific in the statement of protest. The committees, dominated by the party in power, have been indifferent, they insist, to the just and reasonable demands of labor. Legislation, such as the anti-injunction bill and the employers' liability bill, against which few men would have the temerity to vote in open session, has been hung up in committee year after year. The eight-hour law, it is insisted, has been constantly violated.

Backed by 2,000,000 Voters.

These leaders, who assured the political heads of the dominant party that they represent organizations with a total of 2,000,000 voters, were courteously received. The President and the Speaker argued with them and assured them of the good intentions of the Government. President pro tempore Frye merely received their petition. But as a whole, while courteous in form, the reception granted to the set of grievances which the organizations presented was not very satisfactory to them. It was regarded by some as distinctly in the nature of a rebuff, and there was scant effort to conceal feelings of resentment.

The political significance of the whole affair was not fully appreciated until, following this presentation of grievances, President Gompers issued an interview, in which he declared that Congress had been deaf to the appeals of labor, and that there was nothing left but appeal by the way of the ballot box. He was not ready to indicate any particular plans; but he emphasized the rather remarkable language that had

Agreement at Algeciras Said to Have Been Made

Reported From Several Sources That Bank Stock Division and Casa Blanca Police Have at Last Been Settled.

Agreement Expected Today, Says Semi-Official Report

ALGECIRAS, Spain, March 24.—The establishment of an accord on all subjects connected with Morocco is now considered certain.

On the question of the establishment of a State bank, an agreement is understood to have been reached, whereby France will hold three shares and Germany one.

The scheme for policing the country, as outlined at present, provides that France shall police three of the harbors and Spain three. They will co-operate in policing Casa Blanca. The inspector general, who is to be placed in charge of the police, will reside at Tangier. He will be either an Austrian or will be named from one of the neutral powers.

It is expected that the negotiations will occupy about a fortnight.

Await Lynching Report From Chattanooga First

President and Moody Will Not Act on Decision of Supreme Court in Johnson Case Until It Comes.

After a long conference with the President this morning, at which he is believed to have discussed the Chattanooga lynching case, Attorney General Moody stated that he had nothing to say upon the subject. Mr. Moody explained that he had received no communication from District Attorney Wright, of Tennessee, and could not say what would be done until he heard from him.

Mr. Moody emphatically denied the statement that he has received a number of telegrams and letters from the South asking him not to interfere with the local authorities in handling the case. "If the President has received any such letters or telegrams," said Mr. Moody, "he has made no statement to that effect to me, and I do not know that he has even considered that phase of the matter."

"Another thing I wish to deny. I have not consulted a single member of the Supreme Court and not one said a word to me about the matter."

"We are simply waiting to receive the report of the district attorney."

WOOD SENDS GIFTS TO MRS. LONGWORTH

Servant Comes With Them From Philippines.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Guarding a little iron safe in the quartermaster's department at the local armory recruiting station here, a detachment of soldiers took turns at duty all of last night. Sleeping on a cot but a few feet away, was the old colored body servant of Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the Philippine Islands, at Manila.

Contained Costly Presents.

The little safe contained some presents, being sent to Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, at Washington. They consisted of a gold and silver hand-carved Chinese tea set, comprising eighteen pieces, a shawl of pure gold and silver threads, and a piano cover of gold and silk threads, with a hand-carved jade border, the total value of the presents being about \$4,000.

Fearing to trust sending them by express from Manila, General Wood dispatched his old trusted body servant, Daniel Webster, a retired soldier. The

We Move Anything. Merchants Transfer & Storage Co.—Adv.

FAMILY WIPED OUT BY BLOODY YAQUIS

American Mother and Son Also Victims.

SIGHTSEERS IN AMBUSCADE

Seven Men and Women Fought Bravely to Last From Protection of Carriage.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 24.—News has reached here of the murder in Mexico of seven persons, five members of the family of Pedro Meza, brother-in-law of Frederick Hartman, president of the William Hoeg Company, of Los Angeles, and two friends. They were massacred by Indians within a few miles of their homes, and their bodies left in the road between Orizaba and Ladurra, until sufficient Mexican troops could be sent to overawe the raiding outlaws, and bring in their victims.

Those Killed.

PEDRO MEZA, president of Ladurra, in Sonora, Mexico, a rich mining contractor, and one of the most prominent men in the district.

SENORA ELVIRA MEZA, his wife.

CARMEN MEZA, 18 years old.

ELIOSA MEZA, 20 years old.

FANCHETTE MEZA, 23 years old.

MRS. WENCELAS HOFF, an old friend of Meza and Mrs. Hartman.

THEODORE HOFF, 21 years old, her son.

Three members of the Meza family survive. The children had been left at home in Ladurra when the rest of the family drove in carriages to Guaymas.

Men Charged Yaquis.

Returning from Guaymas, the party was joined by Mrs. Hoff and her son. Here, it is said, they learned of the presence of a band of Yaquis in Los Oates mountains, through which they would have to travel to reach Ladurra. Toward the end of the Oates Pass from behind every ledge came the crack of rifles. The men charged desperately in the slopes, calling upon themselves a rain of lead.

The last stand of the survivors was made in the shelter of the overturned carriage, and they fought to the last, knowing there was no mercy for them.

REFUSED MANY THOUSAND FOR WHITE CARNATION

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 24.—H. A. Jahn, a local florist, has developed a white carnation, which promises to surpass all famous varieties now cultivated.

Just how he got it Mr. Jahn does not know. He has been offered \$3,000 for it by a carnation company of Joliet, Ill., but he refused the offer.

The new plant is perfectly white in color, of large size, with stem of great length and strength, and a calyx that will not burst. Added to these qualities it has fragrance, a feature very often lacking in large carnations. It can be raised only from slips, as it is sterile, and will not produce seeds.

DAUGHTER'S SHAME KILLS HER MOTHER

BANGOR, Pa., March 24.—Worried over her daughter's acknowledged escapades and overcome by the shame of her commitment to a reformatory, the mother of 15-year-old Viola Rupp fell dead here this morning.

The girl was a witness in a license case at Easton yesterday, and swore that she attended dances and drank beer in a country hotel.

This morning the requisite papers were made out, committing the girl to a reformatory, and when the officials went to the home of the Rups to take the girl away her mother fell dead.

Plenty of Laths. F. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO BUILD ADEQUATE DEPARTMENT HOMES

Cabinet Officers Indorse Plan for More Government Buildings.

WOULD BEAUTIFY CITY

Financial Advantages Only One of Many Advantages, Says Moody.

Members of the Cabinet heartily indorse the editorial in Thursday's Times, which declared that in paying more than half a million dollars annually for the rent of Government quarters in this city those in control of the national finances are issuing an utterly unbusinesslike policy.

The Cabinet thinks the Government should, as soon as possible, provide permanent buildings to accommodate the various departments.

Aside from the mere financial aspect of the case all of the Cabinet members agreed that it was not the part of humanity for the Government to compel its employees to work in buildings which are dangerous and, in many cases, already condemned by the inspectors of this city. That the building of structures by the United States would mean a vast addition to the attractiveness of the city was not only admitted but advocated as a means to accomplish a result for years the aim of those who have the beauty of the city at heart, namely, the destruction of many of the old, ramshackle structures along the eastern end of Pennsylvania avenue.

Attorney General Moody's Views.

In discussing the matter Attorney General Moody said:

"I am heartily in favor of the proposition to build the necessary buildings for the use of the departments, instead of paying out immense sums annually for rent. My belief is that scattered throughout the city several buildings, and there is not a safe, fireproof structure in the whole lot. It is mighty poor economy to rent these buildings when we could construct one building large enough to accommodate all the various branches of the department. This would not only be economical, but an ornament to the city."

Secretary Metcalf Favors Plan.

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor: "I read the editorial in The Times, and it has my hearty indorsement. I have already sent a communication to the Senate Committee, estimating the cost of one building which would accommodate the entire Department of Commerce and Labor. Saying such a building would cost \$5,000,000, the interest at 2 per cent upon the bonds which it would be necessary to issue would only amount to \$100,000 per year, which is much less than the rent that we are now paying. Congress should decide to build necessary buildings for all of the departments. It would mean an addition to the architectural beauty of the city, as it would be possible to build a great deal of the property along Pennsylvania avenue and abolish many of the old and unsightly buildings which mar the beauty of the city."

Wilson and Bonaparte Approve.

Secretary Wilson: "I do not hesitate to say that building is much more economical than renting and I would like to see Congress provide a sufficient number of new and modern buildings to accommodate the needs of all the executive departments. I heartily indorse the sentiment of Thursday's editorial."

Secretary Bonaparte: "Some time ago I recommended the construction of a superstructure of steel and glass upon the State, War and Navy building which would provide sufficient room for the needs of those departments. As it is now they have been forced to rent numerous buildings, each are inadequate and unsatisfactory. I believe that as a general proposition it is much more economical for business and on the part of the Government to construct and own its buildings than to pay rent."

Cortelyou Heartily Approves Idea.

Postmaster General Cortelyou referred to the first annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In this report Mr. Cortelyou, then at the head of that department, earnestly recommended the construction of a departmental building, declaring that the department was scattered all over the city in ten different buildings. He said that for four buildings alone an annual rental of \$44,544 was being paid.

Unbusinesslike Policy to Rent.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury, who is now acting in Secretary Shaw's place, and who for the last eight or ten years has been entrusted with the care of all public buildings under the Treasury Department, when asked today about his views on the question of the Government owning all of the buildings used by it said:

"I thoroughly approve the sentiment expressed in the editorial in The Times of Thursday afternoon. It certainly is very unbusinesslike for the Government to continue to rent a large number of buildings at such an enormous cost. We can issue bonds at 2 per cent to construct new buildings, but are paying 8 per cent now for rent. Many of the most important public documents and files are kept in buildings which are absolutely unprotected from fire. I think it would be sound policy for the Government to construct and own all of its buildings necessary to carry on its work."

War Department Needs Room.

The War Department is particularly hampered for lack of room, and Secretary Taft is greatly interested in the movement that has been taken up by The Times. The editorial won his strong approval, and speaking of the conditions, he said:

"It has long been a deplorable fact that this department hasn't nearly sufficient room in which to transact its business properly and without a large